

CRUSH OUT CONVICT LABOR, SAY THE FREEMEN

The Council Ordinance Committee Will Act on the Matter Next Week.

WHAT THE MEMBERS SAY

They Are Against Competition of Convicts With Free Labor Men.

THEY ALL WANT A GOOD LAW

Committee Will Give the Culberson Ordinance Full Consideration.

FREE LABOR, FREE WORK IS DEMANDED

The anti-convict labor material ordinance is to be acted upon by the committee on ordinances before it goes to the city council for final action.

Just what the ordinance committee will do with the document is of considerable interest.

The committee is composed of the following members of the general council:

Howard, chairman; Adamson, Dorsey, Lumpkin and Thompson.

Judge Dorsey, when asked what he thought of the ordinance, said:

JUDGE DORSEY'S VIEWS.

"Of course, I am in favor of any measure that will prevent convict labor from competing with free labor. The ordinance as introduced in the council is rather sweeping in its nature, and will, I think, need some changing before it should be made a city law. As it reads it would prevent contractors with the city from using coal mined by convicts in Alabama, and also iron which comes from the mines where convicts are worked. I am in favor of home protection against convict labor."

"Suppose the fight comes out squarely on the brick question?" was asked.

"Then I would have to vote for the ordinance and protect the free labor brickmakers."

M.R. ADAMSON WANTS ACTION.

"I voted for immediate action on the ordinance at the last meeting of the council and that ought to let the people know just where I stand. I am willing to have the law fixed right, but I feel certain that something ought to be done to keep bricks or anything else made by convicts from competing with free labor."

THOMPSON WILL INVESTIGATE.

M.R. Thompson said he had not looked into the matter as carefully as he will before it comes up for action, but he is in favor of a good law which will keep free labor from being in competition with convict labor.

M.R. Lumpkin said he was in favor of preventing convict labor from competing with free labor where public work was concerned.

RHEUBOTTOM CASE IS UP

THE SILENT PRISONER'S CASE CALLED IN COURT TODAY.

Jury Is Selected and One Witness Is Heard in the Case—Adjournment Taken Until This Afternoon.

Will Last Two Days.

H.E. Rheubottom is at last being tried. His case was called this morning and every one in the courtroom was surprised to hear that both sides announced ready.

The trial will last at least two days. It was hardly begun this morning before court adjourned until this afternoon, when it will again be taken up.

D.S. Looney was the first witness placed on the stand, and he identified himself as the man who arrested Rheubottom in a room at the Alcazar hotel, in December, 1895.

He claimed that they searched his room and that the papers that were in court were found in his grip.

Mrs. Williams, clerk of the court, stated that the papers were given him to keep until the trial. He placed them in the safe in his office, where they have since remained.

The papers in question will play an important part in the trial.

Some of them are supposed to be forged documents. The others are his private papers.

The charge against Rheubottom is that of cheating and swindling. It is claimed that he gave a check in payment for some articles he bought and that the check was no good.

The jury which will decide Rheubottom's fate is H.V. Barrow, F. Stanford, J.L. Lane, W.A. Teat and J.J. Brown.

REVENUE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Two Mountain Men Scale the Jail

Yard Fence and Gain Their

Liberty.

Two United States prisoners escaped from the Fulton county jail last night. They scaled the high fence and left for parts unknown.

The men are J.T. Pitts and Jim Meadows, who have been held in prison some time awaiting trial in the Fulton district court. It is thought that they will make their way to the mountain regions, from which they came.

The men were revenue prisoners and the loss is not a very serious thing to the government or jail officials.

SHIP WORKS BURNED.

Glasgow, February 4.—The shipbuilding works were burned to the ground. The loss is \$20,000, and 5,000 men were thrown out of employment.

Atlanta Labor Men Stirred Up on the Convict Labor Question of the Day.

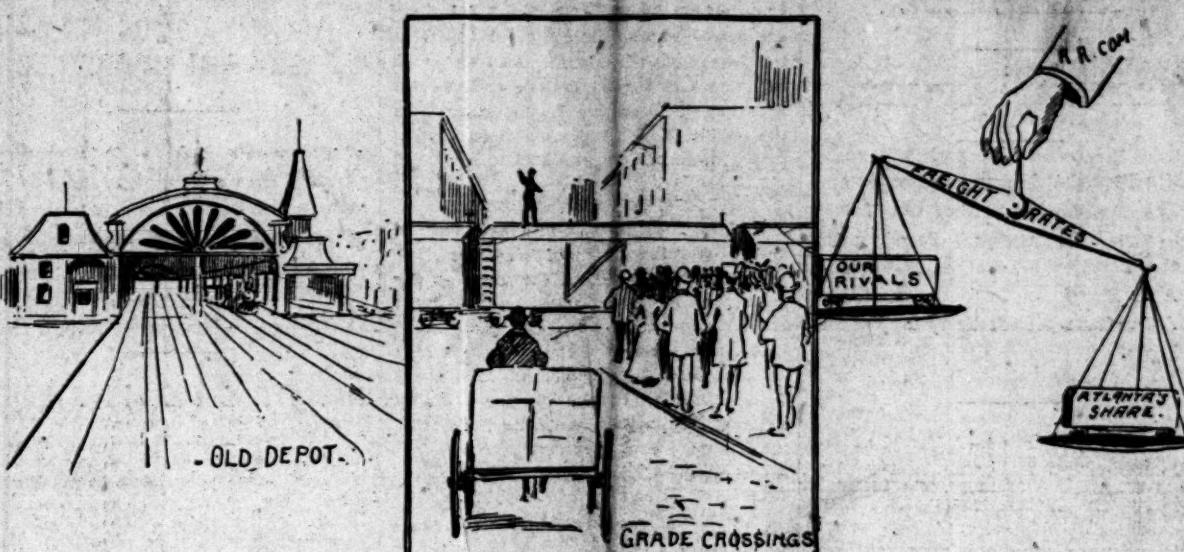
UNIONS WILL SOON ACT

Federation of Trades Will Take the Matter Up Tomorrow Night.

THEY ALL WANT A GOOD LAW

Many of the Workingmen Express Their Views in These Columns.

IF OUR CITIZENS MUST ABOLISH SOMETHING



Why Not Take a Whack at Reform in This Direction?

TREASURER ACQUITTED.

JONES NOT GUILTY OF CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

He Was a Prominent Man and His Trial Was Watched with Great Interest by a Large Number of People.

Augusta, Ga., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Ex-City Treasurer T.S. Jones, who was on trial for the embezzlement of \$16,000, was acquitted today.

The trial has lasted two days, and was watched with greater interest than any case which has come up in the courts of Georgia for a long time.

The labor men are applauding the spirit of the Culberson ordinance, and they are waking up to the necessity for action to protect their rights. Convict labor is not to be allowed to grind down the free workingman and make his life one of desperation because there is no employment for him by reason of convict labor competition in the legitimate fields of work.

That is the sentiment of the workingmen of Atlanta, as shown by the investigation. The Evening Constitution is making into the question brought up by the introduction in the council last Monday of a resolution by Mr. Culberson, of the seventh ward, seeking to protect free labor and shut out convict made material in public enterprises.

The Evening Constitution's review of the situation yesterday, which brought out the fact that there is a brick war, and one between free labor and convict labor working in Atlanta, caused widespread discussion in the city last night. The workingmen gathered about their shops and meeting places after reading The Evening Constitution and talked over the matter. They are stirred up over the matter, and at the several union meetings to be held this week vigorous resolutions condemning convict labor when it competes with free labor.

The plaintiff claims that he was working at his machine when the floor fell; that it was the fault of the company, as it was known that its condition was dangerous.

Ritters is a German and has been in the country only a few years. He is an expert man in his line of business and was one of the most valuable men in the employ of the American Upholstery Company.

Kontz & Conyers were the attorneys for the plaintiff.

RITTERS GETS \$5,000 DAMAGE

The Jury Gives Him Verdict Against the American Upholstery Company.

Otto Ritters was this afternoon given a verdict for \$5,000 against the American Upholstery Company.

The case went to the jury this morning, and they were out only a short time, returning with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Last year Ritters was permanently injured by the upper floor of the building in which he was working—falling in on him. He was seriously injured in the back, and was a physical wreck.

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THE SOUTH'S CHANCES.

Judge Linney, of North Carolina, Does Not Think They Are Very Bright Just Now.

Washington, February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Judge Linney, of North Carolina, in speaking of the chances of the south getting a place in the cabinet, said today that many leading southern republicans have almost given up hope. He himself is strongly against the taking of a border state man, and accrediting him to the south.

He declares that Jim Boyd, and several other patriots of North Carolina, are in every way eligible and talk well of Evans. He gives it as his opinion, however, that unless Govt accepts there will be no southern man in the cabinet.

In his statement Boyd said that one day

last week he was drinking with the boy when he was accosted by a man who asked him to change a \$5 bill. Not having the amount himself, and wishing to accommodate the stranger, he went to the store of Buckram, who was near by, and asked him to change the bill.

Saxon did so, and a few minutes after found that he had a counterfeit dollar in his pocket. Saxon said that someone told him that Buckram had given him the coin, and as he was "a little over half drunk," he rushed into the latter's store and made him exchange the dollar for a good one. He said that in giving the dollar to Mr. Saxon he sensed nothing wrong and that it was an accident. He said that he was almost positive that Jim Hudgins had given him the coin.

Commissioner Broyles fixed the bond of \$500, which he had not made when last heard from. All of the parties concerned are prominent people of Griffin. Saxon seems to be a poor man, but has an air of respectability about him which is entirely foreign to the majority of criminals.

RAILROAD BILL KILLED.

The Question Is Thought To Be Settled for Good in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The house of representatives motion to reconsider the railroad commission bill was laid on the table by a vote of 56 to 36.

This, it is thought, settles this vexed question, for this session at least, and perhaps forever.

Mr. Timberlake, of Jackson, made a personal explanation of his vote by saying that it had been intimated he had changed his mind on this question twice between two suns, and that it was untrue, and that he had kept every promise he had made in this reference, and that no lobbyist had approached him.

The anti-pool-selling bill was passed by the house by a vote of 82 yeas, and 5 nays.

COMMITTEE AT CHATTANOOGA.

River and Harbor Inspection Tour Almost at an End.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The house of representatives committee on rivers and harbors, comprising about fifteen congressmen, arrived here today.

The members devoted the day to seeing the sights.

They leave for Washington this evening.

QUEEN SIGNS REFORM DECREE.

Madrid, February 4.—The decree authorizing the proposed reforms in the Island of Cuba was signed by the queen regent today.

It was not stated when they would go into effect.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION IS THE FIRST AND BEST EVENING PAPER ON THE STREETS

BOSWELL KEPT SO VERY QUIET

Why a Convict Investigation Was Not Pushed.

A SPICY POLITICAL EPISODE

After the Election a Populist Candidate for the Legislature Tells Why He Failed To Respond to a Request from the State Chairman—Who Had the Greene County Convicts?

A good story has just leaked out which records some unwritten history of the recent state election in Georgia.

It will be recalled that one of the issues raised by the populists was the employment of convicts by private citizens in alleged violation of the state law. It was contended by the populist leaders that the democratic party should be "turned out" for allowing state convicts to be leased to citizens who worked them on their farms or for other private purposes.

Foremost in the effort to show up this feature of the convict question was John D. Cunningham, the chairman of the populist state executive committee. He endeavored to locate the convicts used by private citizens and discovered that some were in Greene county. He wrote to the populist candidate for the legislature from that county, L. J. Boswell, asking him to find out who had the convicts and to report at once.

There came no answer to the letter, and Cunningham sent a telegram urging immediate action.

There was no answer to the telegram.

KEPT THE WIRES HOT.

This was followed by another telegram, based on the supposition that Boswell was standing back on account of expense, telling him to push the investigation and start a vigorous prosecution of the parties who had the convicts employed, and adding that all expenses would be paid.

Still there was no answer from Boswell.

The campaign was by that time very warm and Cunningham could spare no further time to look after the Greene county convicts.

It was some time after the election, and Boswell had won his seat in the legislature from Greene county, that he and Cunningham met in the Kimball house.

"Cunningham," said Boswell, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "I am ready to answer your letters and telegrams about the Greene county convicts."

"Well, what about them?" was asked.

"Those thirty convicts in that county are working on my farm."

THE GEORGIA EXHIBIT.

Commissioner Nesbitt Will Get To Work on It at Once and Georgia Will Be Well Represented.

Commissioner Nesbitt will go to work getting up the Georgia exhibit for the Tennessee Centennial at once.

The bill passed by the Georgia legislature Thursday provides that the commissioner of agriculture, assisted by the state chemist and the state geologist, shall proceed at once to prepare a creditable exhibit of the products of Georgia and forward it to Nashville, Tenn., to be placed on exhibition there.

To provide for the expenses attached to the packing and taking care of the exhibit and the members of the commission will endeavor to get up an exhibit of which the people of Georgia will be proud and that will do credit to the Empire State of the South.

Commissioner Nesbitt will enter into the work with energy and interest and do his best and it will be carefully made up so as to display the natural resources and the industrial development of Georgia in the most creditable and serviceable manner. He and his colleagues, Mr. Yeates and Dr. Payne, are thoroughly familiar with all the resources of the state and their experience in such matters is a guarantee that the exhibit will be one that will add to the reputation of Georgia abroad.

THE WATER BOARD MEETS.

The Position of Inspector Created. The Superintendent's Appointments for the Year.

The water board met yesterday afternoon in regular session. An important matter acted upon was a reduction in the salaries of meter readers from \$75 to \$60 a month. Superintendent Woodward handed in the following appointments:

W. M. Rapp, former shop pipe line.....\$1,200
J. W. Clegg, former shop pipe line.....1,000
George A. Webster, general inspector.....900
F. G. Cook, assistant inspector.....720
R. L. Jones, meter reader.....720
F. C. Cutshaw, meter reader.....720
F. E. Hardin, meter reader.....720
W. Z. Smith, meter reader.....720
John Jones, porter.....800
Total\$7,680

A new position that of "inspector" was created, and a decision was reached providing for the uniforming of the inspector and meter readers. The superintendent will appoint the inspector in a few days.

A report was submitted by the superintendent showing the work done by the department during the past month. Thirty-four bills were made in January.

TWO PARDONS GRANTED.

Churchman Jones and John Malone Will Be Set Free.

Governor Atkinson issued two orders this morning granting pardons to men who are serving time in the penitentiary.

The first was for Churchman Jones, who was serving for ten years from Elbert county on the charge of assault with intent to murder. After a careful investigation of the matter the governor found that the case was a very aggravated one and as Jones has behaved himself admirably during his incarceration, the order was issued granting him his freedom.

The second was the case of John Malone, who was sent to the chain gang for twelve months for a misdemeanor committed in Walton county.

The governor was informed that he is suffering with a chronic disease, and on petition granted him a pardon.

LAW MUST TAKE ITS FULL COURSE

J. E. S. Cooper's Brother Will See That E. K. James Suffers.

LATTER IS STILL IN PRISON

The Bullets Have Been Taken Out of Cooper's Body and He Is Now Improving—James Refuses To See His Young Wife—His Secret Marriage.

E. K. James, who shot J. E. S. Cooper yesterday morning, will be prosecuted.

It was thought at first that the affair would be settled outside of the courts, owing to the fact that the two men were brothers-in-law, but it has now developed that the relatives of Cooper will push the case to the extent of the law.

Mr. D. S. Cooper, brother to the wounded man, a policeman of Rome, Ga., was seen this morning in Evening Constitution reporter, and in talking of the affair.

"My brother is getting along nicely. The bullets have been extracted from his body, and the doctors say that he has every chance to recover."

"My brother was great when I received a telegram yesterday that my brother was shot, and since I arrived here and looked into the case, it appears to me that it is a clear case of premeditated attempt to murder. I am told that the shooting was done without provocation; that Johnnie was engaged in some secret marriage, when James remarked to Johnnie: 'Go and tell.' Johnnie then discharged James and told him to leave."

"It was further told me that James went home, which is quite a distance from the factory, and not being able to get in on account of the door being locked, pried in to the window and bashed in and secured his pistol, and came straight back to the factory. The case will not be settled."

On Monday Judge Newman will go to Columbus, where he will hold court for several days. It is understood that there are several cases on the Columbus docket which will occupy his attention, one of the most important ones being the now celebrated Eagle and Phenix case.

Judge Newman considered the matter for a few minutes and then announced that he would excuse the jury and that they could go to their homes and return again in time for court on the 15th, at which time the docket will be taken up where it was left off this morning and the case which were set for today called.

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EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.



WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

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Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them by next week. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance will be required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer
to go to the South. Could
not be mailed to any address in
the United States for 10 cents per week.
Don't fail to do it. It will be as good
as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1897.

What Is a Plutocrat?
Some people seem to think that every rich man is a plutocrat.

This is a mistake. The following definition from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch fits the case exactly:

"A plutocrat is a man who depends upon money alone for political place and influence; who cannot understand the accomplishment of anything without money. A plutocracy exists in any community which is ruled by men who have obtained their power through the use or misuse of money."

Measured by this standard, it will be seen that the country has thousands of rich men who are not plutocrats. Many a wealthy man takes no interest in politics, and numerous cities and districts elect poor men to rule and represent them.

Possibly the plutocrat is coming, but he is not here yet. The two great national parties nominated poor men for their presidential candidates, and poor men fill the great majority of the offices.

Doubtless there are rich men in many communities who control political affairs, but they do no more harm than some men of smaller fortunes who make a bad use of their money.

There is far more real danger to be apprehended from a shyster worth \$10,000 in a country town than from a man with \$10,000,000 in a large city.

The curse of the country is not the plutocrat. It is the shyster who grinds the poor and makes a dishonest profit out of the misfortunes of our toilers.

Our 13,000,000 American voters are not likely to be ruled by plutocrats so long as they have a free ballot, and they cannot be deprived of that safeguard without a revolution.

The idle time wasted in denouncing the imaginary plutocrat is costing us more than the plutocrat costs us.

For every would-be plutocrat we have a hundred clever rich men who enlighten the burdens of their fellow citizens and make the world better by living in it.

Concerning Damage Suits.

A Chicago lawyer states that there are now pending in the courts of Cook county 2,600 speculative damage suits, amounting to over \$50,000,000.

Mr. Prentiss, the lawyer who makes this startling statement, shows that there has been a steady increase in these speculative cases, and in the amounts of verdicts obtained. In the first six months of 1896 three verdicts for personal injuries were rendered in the Cook county courts of \$10,000 each or over. In the first six months of 1896 twenty-six verdicts in a similar class of cases were rendered in the same courts for over \$10,000 each, the total being \$425,000.

In Chicago it is almost useless for a corporation to defend a damage suit because of the prejudice of juries.

It is asserted by Mr. Prentiss that the prosecution of these suits has grown into a regular business; that brokers and runners are paid to hunt up such cases, and that more or less fraud is used in promoting and trying them.

These damage claims are assigned and sold like stock, and unscrupulous persons become interested in their successful prosecution. As the excessive verdicts complained of are rendered by prejudiced juries, Mr. Prentiss thinks that the first thing to do is to take extraordinary care in the selection of jurors. This rests with the courts.

The evil complained of is by no means confined to Chicago, and we occasionally hear of great corporations refusing to invest their money in certain cities where they think that have been unjustly fleeced by outrageous damage suits.

There should be a remedy somewhere, and all good citizens should try to have it discovered and applied.

An Important Conference.

The annual negro conference at Tuskegee, Ala., to be held on the 24th instant, will attract attention throughout the United States.

This conference has been held for some years by the Tuskegee Institute, under the supervision of Booker T. Washington, and it has come to be regarded everywhere as an important convention.

At the annual meetings seven or eight hundred leading representatives of the colored race come together, and their interchange of views has been in the highest degree beneficial to the progress of America.

Booker T. Washington's idea that "a dollar earned in the workshop is better than a dollar spent in the opera house" is winning favor with intelligent negroes, and every year shows an improvement in their social, mental and material welfare.

FREE to all colored people will
be the HEADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

and when they return to their homes they will doubtless make their influence felt for good.

England will probably construct and control the Nicaragua canal. She will bring us in, get the trade that should come to us, make us a debtor nation and dominate our political, social and business affairs. Our statesmen haven't spunk enough to buck against John Bull.

The Washington Post wants Boston to confine Sam Jones in a place where the English language is taught. Sam knows enough about it now to enable him to both some superine and over particular people.

Weyler is sending Cuban young ladies to prison. But he is not capturing many of their male relatives.

People read the evening paper for the freshest news and for something light, bright and entertaining. After a day's work weary toilers do not care to strain their minds over the more ponderous matters which are treated of at length in the morning dailies.

The Hon. Turk Burk is a new figure in Kansas politics. The paragraphs will now take him up and give Dink Botts a rest.

A leading fashion writer states that there will be "nothing new in bloomers this year." It is to be hoped not.

Wives are appreciated in Beaverville. Pa. A merchant of that town offers \$30 for his runaway wife.

Is Grant park to lose the cyclorama? The talk about abolishing the zoo is probably the cause of it. We shall next hear somebody proposing to abolish the park itself.

Our city council likes to tackle new problems. But solving them is the difficulty.

It is reported that the feelings of Mr. Cleveland have been hurt by the comments of the country at large. Turn about is fair play. He has been hurling the feelings of the country for a long time.

Atlanta is to have some special sermons against worldly pleasures. Such sermons are needed all the year round. They are always in order.

LUCK AND PLUCK,
AND OTHER THINGS

Luck and pluck! They are potential factors in human affairs.

I read, only the other day, of the death of a Georgian who was once rather prominent in political circles and at the bar. He had been a member of the legislature of a small town, and his people sent him to the legislature whenever he was willing to go.

His practice increased until he had his hands full of business. He had a pretty wife and a little boy, when I first met him and his prospects were exceptionally bright.

Everybody predicted that this man would go still higher, and make a fortune.

And everybody missed it, as is frequently the case.

In an evil hour the colonel dabbled in cotton futures, during one of his visits to Atlanta.

He had about \$2,000 in no time, and was delighted with his speculation.

After that, he was always running up to the city to try similar ventures. Sometimes he lost money, but he made enough to encourage him. Unfortunately, he got the idea into his head that he could anticipate the market better than anybody else, and that his success was due to his superior knowledge.

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He believed that it would be to his interest to move to Atlanta, where he could be in touch with speculative circles. So he left the little town where he had done so well, and came here to live.

In a short time he gave up the law. It was too slow, and it interfered with more important business.

For two or three years he was a familiar figure around the "bucket shops," and among our cotton men. He was a man of iron constitution, and seemed to be able to stand anything.

He was a drinking man, but I never saw him under the influence of liquor. His head was always clear and his walk steady.

It was so for a time, but after awhile I noticed that he was more careless about his dress, and he frequently had to borrow money, though he occasionally had large sums in his possession.

The sturdy, tall and boyish drifter away from home and had a hard time, but he fared much worse.

His luck had changed!

Year after year followed his downward course. He venture turned out badly, and he no longer has anything to invest in cotton futures.

He droned hard, wore shabby clothes, and made enough out of the minor courts to keep soul and body together.

In the army he had been a gallant soldier; in the legislature he had made a fine record, and at the bar he had once stood out, but in the dark days of his distress the majority of his old friends deserted him.

Still, when matters were at the worst, his big heart and active brain were appreciated by the few who felt interested in him.

Poverty and disease finally put in their deadly work, and a few days ago the poor fellow died.

He allowed his belief in luck to dominate him, and it caused his downfall.

I told his story recently to a young business man who said that he sometimes felt tempted to try cotton futures, and he at once registered a vow never to tamper with that or any other form of gambling.

The unhappy colonel's fate may prevent others from following his example.

I have told you a story of luck.

Now let us have a brighter one of pluck. In San Francisco, one night in the fifties, a shabby-looking man asked an acquaintance for a loan.

"Will you let me sleep tonight on the lounge in front of your fire? I have not a cent to my name."

"You need not do that," was the answer, "here is a dollar for your lodgings."

"I am greatly obliged," said the shabby man, "but will sleep on the lounge and the dollar for my dinner and breakfast."

Nothing she had was till divided with us. The choicest from garden, field and poultry yard was brought as faithfully as possible.

When he was in the depths of poverty he did not trust to luck. He never lost his nerve and his ambition.

Like the poor colonel whose life history I have related here, he had at one time yielded to temptation and thrown almost everything away, but he kept on trying with the determination to get on his feet again and he got there.

Of course, this was returned four fold, but she gave with never a thought of recompensation. I never heard her ask for anything in my life; she was as honest as the day. I shall never forget how hurt and indignant she was when telling us Miss Salle (our aunt) "toted the keys" from her. She, of course, had the freedom of our house from garret to cellar.

Luck is a deceptive thing, and it leads men to their ruin. Luck is the thing, and when a man has it his case is never hopeless. If he goes down, it is generally with dying colors.

In sickness she was invaluable—a born nurse, experience had given her real skill. Her kindly heart was in its element when she might minister to the sick and suffer-

Story of Aunt May. A Character Sketch

Looking backward through "the amber of memory" and the vista of varying years there looms from the beloved scenes of my earliest childhood a smiling black face, dear, patient, gentle, kindly "Aunt May."

It seems almost a sacrilege to write of those old and fond associations, and yet I would fain lay this modest tribute on her humble grave. Critics may sneer and skeptics scoff at these tender ties between white races, especially ex-slaves and the whites, yet they exist as strong as the gordon knot, and will as long as there's an ante-bellum "mammy" to pet and spoil "ole miss' gran'chil'en."

That we all loved Aunt May, the whole eight of us from the sturdy half-grown boy, half ashamed of his affection, to the babe in arms, crowing its delight, her presence, is beyond doubt. That she loved us one and all—well, actions speak louder than words and her faithful black hands were ever glad and willing in our service.

This affection for her, be it said to our credit, grew and strengthened with our growth. Aunt May was ever a welcome, ay, an honored guest in my mother's home.

There wasn't a grain of the presumption so often dormant in her race, waiting only half a chance to come to the surface. My

ing. When the first great shadow fell on our happy home and father was laid to rest in the old family graveyard, Aunt May watched, waited and sorrowed with us. When my eldest sister married, Aunt May smiling grace graced the occasion.

On my own wedding day I saw the dear old black face through a mist of tears as she bade us goodbye and added with the familiarity of an old friend to my bride.

"Be good to my child."

When the first new stranger came into our new home my mother wasn't satisfied to leave us with any old but May. And I, with something of the old childish faith, was content to trust the small bundle of humanity to Aunt May's tender hands.

Bless her loving old heart, many a happy hour we spent together watching over baby Celeste—she almost as proud as I of baby's growth in grace and beauty.

But it was not until later when a fragrant little sister came to Celeste that Aunt May proved herself a ministering angel.

Out of the gloom of those weary days of pain and suffering with my own cheek felt the breeze from Azrael's wing and baby slept to wake no more here. Aunt May's face shone like a star. Patient, tender, sympathetic, loving, she stood side by side with my mother true as steel.

And now they write me she is dead. She, whom I was wont to regard from a child with a silly fancy, as possessing a peculiar immunity from death. As was fitting they laid her to rest in the old graveyard where sleep so many of her white friends. A life of labor finds its rest and I believe Aunt May's gentle spirit is with God.

A. L.

The Milwaukee city council will begin a crusade against high hats in theaters.

It is idiotic to say that a \$500 ball puts no money into the pockets of the ball.

Already the Bradley-Martin ball has put 180 extra hands to work in one establishment. It should be recalled that poor girls and women make most of the fashionable finery used by the rich.

A foreign chemist has condensed a cup of strong coffee into a small pellet. That is a good thing for some people, but the great need of the hour is vest pocket chunks of whisky, deodorized and warrantied not to fly to the head or tangle the legs.

If one \$500 ball is wicked, it is not also wicked for 5,000 people to give dances cost \$10 each? They would cost as much as the big affair, you know.

As soon as Richard Harding Davis reached Edinburg it was announced that the Spaniards desired to make peace.

After all, the plumber is king in this country when the blizzard comes.

The country editor complains of frozen ink, and some of them admit that their think needs thawing out.

If our poets all paid a special tax, few American towns and cities would be in debt.

Real estate is looking up all over the country, and a good sign of the times is the brisk demand for small farms.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Editor Sawtell, of The Griffin Call, has been trying to learn the English style of education by shaking hands with friends, but he finds it a cold and thankless task.

Now that the sun has returned, we should endeavor to forgive, but it will be some time before we are able to forget.

The Camilla Clarion says that the drummers have been dropping in and out of that place during the last few days. Everybody has been on the drop in north Georgia.

Editor Dick Grubb sees relief ahead in the introduction of a bill in the Oldham legislature by a philanthropic populist member, to postpone the collection of debts for one year. Editor Grubb probably feels like a great many other people, if we can live one year longer there is no logical reason why he should not be able to do so.

The Conyers Weekly says that when it touches the pocket some men can only see with one eye and that very dimly. That is the gospel truth.

The

WHEN THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GETS OUT AN EXTRA EDITION IT MEANS SOMETHING

THE SENATE IS MUDDLED

Nearly All Legislation at Washington Blocked by Contested Nicaragua Canal Measure.

VILAS LEADS THE FILIBUSTERS

The West Is Howling for a Bankruptcy Law and the East for the Immigration Bill.

BUT NEITHER CAN BE TAKEN UP

The Opponents of the Canal Scheme Hope To Keep on Talking Until They Tire Out the Senators Who Favor It, but Who Are Interested in Other Legislation as Well—The Pacific Railroads Bill Seems Not To Have Received a Fatal Blow Even Yet.

Washington, February 4.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

A good many members of the senate are very much exercised over the probable result of the filibustering which the opponents of the Nicaragua canal bill are indulging in. All efforts to get from them an agreement as to a day for a vote have proved unavailing and it begins to look as if there is a possibility of Vilas and his associates talking out the session. While this may not be done literally, the effect will be the same, for under the courtesy plan upon which the senate is worked it is possible for this bill, having the right of way, to sidetrack everything else except, perhaps, the appropriation bills.

The assaults which Senators Turpin, Daniel and Vilas have made upon the bill reported by Senator Morgan's committee are vicious. Though disclaiming any intention of reflecting upon the members of the committee and others who are favoring the proposition, the opposition senators declare it to be an evil in every conceivable light—a wild, impractical scheme which will involve the government to the extent of a hundred million dollars without any reasonable assurances that the canal would be completed, or could be put through for that sum or anything like it. They quote engineering figures, which show a wide difference from those submitted by the committee.

Then they point to the protest of Minister Rodriguez, as presenting new complications. In referring to this, Senator Daniel criticised strongly the action of the secretary of state in sending in that Rodriguez letter, but declared that it would not do to ignore this phase of the situation—the possibility of trouble with Nicaragua. The only good these senators can see in the bill will come to the present Maritime Canal Company, which will be benefited by getting from the government something for nothing.

MASS OF PRINTED MATTER.

The literature bearing upon the questions raised by the bill is voluminous. The report of the special committee, which has made a long study of the canal question, is a thick volume containing much information and a mass of statistics to endorse the committee's belief that this is the best bill which has ever been presented on this subject—that is, the best for the government; that the government's interest is carefully preserved at every stage; that the returns to this government and its people would be a hundred fold times the outlay; and that as a great national enterprise, it should have the support of all Americans.

On the other hand, there has been submitted by the opposition a mass of matter which takes direct issue with these statements and conditions. So it is next to impossible for the seeker after truth to get at the real facts. That an inter-oceanic canal of the character contemplated in this bill is desirable, there seems to

be no doubt. And indeed all who have discussed the question seem to be agreed as to that. Whether this bill gives all it appears to give is another question. Most people who have followed the proposition from the first are willing to take Senator Morgan's say-so about the matter.

Whatever the merits of the proposition, the fact remains that the opposition is availing itself of every possible method of filibustering to prevent a vote being taken. Senator Morgan has made a number of efforts to have a day set for a vote, but each effort has been met by the declaration from Vilas or Daniel or Turpin or Caffery—these are the most active of the opponents—that a number of senators desire to be heard and that it is impossible to say when they will get through. Under the senate's method of procedure, there is no way to force things so long as this status is preserved and the bill's opponents keep on talking.

BANKRUPTCY AND IMMIGRATION. In the meantime there is a loud call, especially from the west, for a bankruptcy law. Petitions are pouring in upon them and pressure is being brought to bear from all parts of the country.

Then the immigration bill must have some time for consideration, but there will be a hard fight made on the conference committee's amendments. These were approved in the house after a hard fight. In the senate there are indications of a stormy time. The big steamship companies are pulling every possible string to secure the defeat of the bill. They have a hard fight on their hands, however.

Senator Lodge is in active charge of the bill and is making, for him, an unusually vigorous fight for the bill. His denunciation of the efforts of corporate influences to interfere with the senate's action and his predictions of the dire results that will follow if the senate lets the outside world

have more evidence of the power of corporations in Washington, entitles him to a front place in the ranks of those "calamity howlers" whom he and the other friends of prosperity's advance agent—the Lord only knows how far ahead of his show—were wont to denounce so bitterly during the great struggle of last year.

The spectacle of a foreign steamship company using its agents throughout the country to control legislation at Washington is pretty rank. Even a Massachusetts senator can't stand that.

HILL'S MONOPOLY CRY.

Senator Hill is fighting the committee's bill. The senator from New York becomes more and more bitter as he nears the bottom of the toboggan and the colleagues who were once inclined to listen closely to all he had to say and to give it weight, have long since ceased to take him seriously.

The senator is wont to get on his hind legs and howl "monopoly-monopoly" when some little question like tearing up the back streets of Washington for the laying of electric light wires is under consideration, but here he is for the dear people—and the steamship companies. He has given notice of his opposition to the committee amendments on some grounds—presumably that the new tests might in some way work a hardship on some few people, even if they do keep out thousands who ought to be kept out.

The cry of the American laborer to be protected against the pauper labor of Europe seems to fall on deaf ears, so far as the senior senator from New York is concerned. He can hear nothing but the whistles of the big steamers which come into New York harbor.

So it is impossible to say when the Nicaragua bill will be disposed of. The senators in favor of it ask only for the opportunity to vote. The senators who oppose it do not intend that this vote shall be taken if they can help it. Their play is to get it recommitted and they are trying to fire out senators interested in other measures in the belief that these gentlemen will force a recommitment.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AGAIN. The Pacific railroad debt question may get before the house again. The house committee has had several sessions and the people who were before so strongly for the refunding bill now come around to the bill introduced by Senator Harrison, of Alabama, which provides for a commission of three cabinet officers, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the attorney general, who shall have full power to settle the indebtedness of the bonded railroads.

This will not apply now to the Union Pacific, in which case foreclosure proceedings have already been ordered. The senate committee has approved Senator Gear's bill; and it is just possible that the whole question will come up again. There will be a fight against any bill that is brought in.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Central Alabama and Georgia Pretty Well Connected.

Selma, Ala., February 4.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Morgan B. Speer, in charge of the Bell line system, is in the city.

He brings the glad news that the connecting link between the Montgomery and Selma long distance system and the Atlanta and Americus systems from Montgomery to Opelika has been completed and will be thrown open to the public in a few days.

This will enable Atlanta, Macon, Rome and surrounding towns to talk with Montgomery, Selma, Demopolis, Greensboro, Uowntown, Wetumpka and a score of other important points in central Alabama.

During the year the Augusta systems are to be connected with the above systems, enabling this section to converse with Augusta and Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and surrounding towns.

TRYING TO PROVE HIS ELECTION.

Salma, Ala., February 4.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

W. F. Aldrich, republican congressman from this district and contestant for the seat of Congressman-elect Thomas S. Plowman, democrat, completed the taking of testimony to sustain his claims as to the election in Dallas county last night and he, together with Chairman William Vaughan, of the republican state executive committee, and Chairman G. B. Deane, of the populist state executive committee, who have been here throughout the taking of testimony, left for their homes this morning.

The testimony taken was almost exclusively from negro politicians.

Sign Writing.

Lavonia, Ga., February 4.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Professor Howell E. Parker, phonologist, educated here this morning of pneumonia. He was principal of the Lavonia High school and has many friends in Georgia.

Professor Parker Dead.

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Professor Howell E. Parker, phonologist, educated here this morning of pneumonia. He was principal of the Lavonia High school and has many friends in Georgia.

Meeting Ze Ladies.

A Frenchman who paid a visit to this country, and was about to be introduced to a family, said: "Ah, les ladies! Zen I would be. If you please, wish to purify mine hands and sweep mine hair."

A SECRET INSPECTION

A Special Committee from the Water Board Investigating the Row at the River Station.

IT MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY

It Is Given Out That the Committee Will Inspect the Works at the River.

REPORTERS ARE NOT WANTED

The Water Board Holds a Secret Session and Decides To Look Into the Difficulty Which Has Caused Considerable Annoyance—Will Make a Report at a Special Meeting.

A committee from the water board took a trip to the Chattahoochee river pumping station this morning, and thereby hangs a most interesting piece of local news.

The water board held a meeting yesterday, and after the transaction of the routine business it went into an executive session, and the public generally, and the newspaper reporters in particular, were excluded.

When the doors were opened some of the matters looked into by the board were in secret session were given out—and some were not.

In that meeting a special committee was appointed to investigate the row which has been on, which led to the change made in the assistant engineers at the pumping station—Haffey and Reed.

An account of the disagreement was published exclusively in The Evening Constitution in the report of the last meeting of the water board.

The special committee is composed of President George Hillyer and Messrs. Woodward, Harrison and Erwin. They left the city this morning to go to the river. An announcement had been given out that this committee would "inspect the river station."

A representative of The Evening Constitution met President Hillyer, and asked him when the inspection committee would leave the city.

"Oh, some time during the morning," he replied.

"Going down in a carriage?" was asked.

"Yes; but look here, we will not allow any reporter to go with us."

WHAT THE MATTER IS ABOUT.

There was no necessity to follow the committee on its "inspecting tour." The kind of inspecting it will do is already known in the city.

Now there are three ways to stop this business. One is for the "foreign creditor" to run out of bank notes; but as our foreign indebtedness is now in the billions, while cotton and "medium" is counted in the millions, this check to the demand is impossible. Another is for the "foreign creditor" to exhaust all the reserves, when the government, as guarantor of the bank note, steps in and borrows the gold back from the "foreign creditor." This has already proved so unpopular that it is at once apparent that it will be no satisfactory solution.

Mr. Gage ignores both of these solutions of the trouble. However, as becomes an "eminent financier," he has another: "Let prices fall until the foreign creditor finds it to his advantage to take our commodities than our coin." Bank notes are the product of the banker's toll, keep up their price; commodities are the product of the people's toll, lower their prices! In passing, not this: It has all along been a contention of "sound money" men that we cannot legislate value out of a thing; but here it seems that their chief apostle means to legislate value out of a thing!

And now to the effect of this "sound money" scheme on cotton. Fully two-thirds of our crop is consumed abroad. The foreign manufacturer naturally wants this raw material just as cheap as he can get it; and Mr. Gage proposes to help him in this very laudable desire, thus: Along in July, say, the Englishman could bring, par example, 20,000,000 of securities over here, sell them for bank notes, take the same to the appointed centrally located point of redemption, and demand gold.

The governmental banking agent pays that out of the bank reserves in his charge, and then, in strict conformity to law, calls on the banks to "set 'em up again"; the gold, or else send in \$90,000,000 more of their currency. If there is more gold than is needed for the "reserve," a very doubtful contingency, it might go in; the probability is, however, that the bank notes would be presented. It matters not which, except that the gold going in would contract the currency less than the bank notes—the result must be reached. Common sense, as well as Mr. Gage, teaches that the point would be reached at which our foreign friend would find the price of our cotton low enough to suit his ideas, and the gold standard would be maintained, not at the expense of the banker, who wants it, but at the expense of the farmer, who does not want it.

Verily, Mr. Gage must be carrying into his political life some of the ideas he absorbed when a boy through reading about the monkey and the chestnuts.

How Mr. Gage's Views Effect Cotton and the Common People.

Editor Evening Constitution—In your edition of the 2d, I note the reproduction of an interview with Mr. Gage, McKinley's secretary of the treasury that is to be. In this interview he favors selling the silver the government now has, retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes and filling the vacancy thus caused with bank notes "redeemable in gold only."

To the question, "Do you think the national banks could have borne the demand for gold of the past three years better than the United States treasury if the greenbacks had been retired?" he makes answer:

"To obtain the coin for such a movement bank notes would be presented for redemption as the greenbacks have been. If the coin demand proved continuous the banks would recoup by calling in maturity loans. In short a contraction in general credits would occur. Under its influence prices would fall until foreign creditors would find it more advantageous to take commodities than to take coin. Thus the movement would be self curative. The strain of this process would, under ordinary circumstances, be light, because it would be spread all over the country, wherever banks of issue existed."

As Mr. Gage is one of "the prominent financiers" of this country, and is about to be promoted to a very high position where he will have an opportunity to carry his views into effect, it is natural to suppose that he has presented the strongest argument in favor of the single gold standard can be summed up in one line. It is to support that standard by making prices lower. Thus, and thus only, is the demand for gold to be checked. Do away with the theory, honored by thousands of years of experience, that the debtor should have the option of checking the demand by transferring it to the cheaper metal, be it for the nonce either gold or silver; have no cheaper metal; check the demand by lowering prices.

Do not let us forget that "the strain will be light;" it is our one grain of consolation; but stop, even that is denied us, for upon reflection it clearly appears that Mr. Gage is thinking of the banks, not of the producers, when it makes this assertion. Let us see how light it will be upon them.

The law requires that the banks shall carry a reserve of "lawful money" amounting to 25 per cent of their circulation. Under Mr. Gage's regime the greenbacks and silver dollar being done away with, there will be no "lawful money" except gold, and, unless the banks fulfil Mr. Jefferson's prophecy, and "rise superior to all law," when this demand for redemption begins, for every twenty-five dollars of gold paid out by them, one hundred dollars must be retaken.

Oh, yes! The "strain will be light" upon them because "spread all over the country." But how will it be upon those of whom Abraham Lincoln said "God must have loved them, because He made so many of them," the "common people"? Lots of "common people" are engaged in raising cotton. Let us see how the strain will affect them. Before going into the answer to this question, let us recapitulate. Mr. Gage proposes to have no lawful money but gold, and to help this out with a circulating medium composed of light weight silver and bank notes both redeemable on demand in gold only. The silver we can leave out of the question, as it will be but "small change" at the best. When "the foreign creditor," that is the man Mr. Gage is looking out for, demands gold for his bank note, "presented at any certain point," presumably selected for his convenience, the governmental bank agent there in charge must pay gold, dollar for dollar, and then call in from circulation \$3 more for every dollar of gold paid out.

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Mr. Gage ignores both of these solutions of the trouble. However, as becomes an "eminent financier," he has another: "Let prices fall until the foreign creditor finds it to his advantage to take our commodities than our coin." Bank notes are the product of the banker's toll, keep up their price; commodities are the product of the people's toll, lower their prices! In passing, not this: It has all along been a contention of "sound money" men that we cannot legislate value out of a thing; but here it seems that their chief apostle means to legislate value out of a thing!

And now to the effect of this "sound money" scheme on cotton. Fully two-thirds of our crop is consumed abroad. The foreign manufacturer naturally wants this raw material just as cheap as he can get it; and Mr. Gage proposes to help him in this very laudable desire, thus: Along in July, say, the Englishman could bring, par example, 20,000,000 of securities over here, sell them for bank notes, take the same to the appointed centrally located point of redemption, and demand gold.

The governmental banking agent pays that out of the bank reserves in his charge, and then, in strict conformity to law, calls on the banks to "set 'em up again"; the gold, or else send in \$90,000,000 more of their currency. If there is more gold than is needed for the "reserve," a very doubtful contingency, it might go in; the probability is, however, that the bank notes would be presented. It matters not which, except that the gold going in would contract the currency less than the bank notes—the result must be reached. Common sense, as well as Mr. Gage, teaches that the point would be reached at which our foreign friend would find the price of our cotton low enough to suit his ideas, and the gold standard would be maintained, not at the expense of the banker, who wants it, but at the expense of the farmer, who does not want it.

Verily, Mr. Gage must be carrying into his political life some of the ideas he absorbed when a boy through reading about the monkey and the chestnuts.

YETTE GUILBERT IS HERE.

The great Yvette Guibert is announced for tonight at the Grand. She will be seen in one of her best parts, the title role in the title master's love, tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet."

All of these plays are given special scenic productions and Mr. Skinner's company is reported to be a very large and attractive one.

Daley is well supported by James T. Kelly, the Irish auctioneer, Miss Flora Irwin, Delta Stacey, Ollie Evans and Mattie Nichols.

The latter did the soubrette work, which was highly appreciated.

In the second act the American comedy quartet rendered several new and catchy selections which caught the audience and kept the quartet much busier than they wished.

The entire company did meritorious work and Jolly Peter Daley will be welcomed to Atlanta again at any time.

YETTE GUILBERT IS HERE.

WILL BOSCHE QUIT BASEBALL?

If So, Judge Bloodworth May Be President of the League.

MEETING IN MACON ON 13TH

Nothing Is Being Done Toward Perfecting the Southeastern League and It Is in an Uncertain Condition—A League Director of the Atlanta Club Talks.

The baseball situation in the Southern league is one of uncertainty. Nothing is being done to perfect the league and masters will remain in status quo until the league directors meet in Macon on the 13th.

There is considerable talk that President Bosche may resign from the office. In that event it is by no means improbable that the Atlanta representatives will put Judge J. O. Bloodworth to the front as a good man for the place.

One of the directors of the Atlanta club, who has watched the situation from the very start, said yesterday:

"While it is unfortunate for the league that matters have gone on as they have, it is not unnatural that it should disrupt the league. While the members of the league knew Mr. Bosche had the franchise of the Savannah club, it is also true that they did not give him any authority to spend one cent. He had no right to do so, and expect to make it back out of anybody, as he afterwards tried to do by selling the franchise for what he had spent. There were plenty of people willing to spend the money Bosche did, and he overstepped his authority when he spent one cent."

"He now finds that he is unable to hold the franchise, or three reasons. First, he cannot get the grounds on which to play in Savannah. The people down there decide that they will not let Mr. Bosche have土地 for any consideration. In the second place, some of the players McFarland has signed are demanding advance money, and Mr. Bosche would not put it up. In the third and last place, the directors of the league will not have it, and Mr. Bosche has brought their wrath upon his own head."

"That meeting to be held in Macon on the 13th can arrange matters to the right. Then, since the franchises placed in reliable hands, the schedule adopted, managers telegraphed for teams gotten to work, and everything will be all right for a season."

"There is some talk of making Judge Bloodworth president of the league in case of Mr. Bosche's resignation. It is not known whether he would accept the position, nor whether he has not been talked about to the masters."

"One thing is certain, and that is, we never would have had a league if it had not been for Mr. Bosche."

"He is a practical baseball man, and he took hold of this matter some time ago single-handed, and what has been accomplished has all been due to his efforts. He has only one fault, and it is copied by his friends that, in view of that fact and his evident ability to fill the place, that the directors will overlook the mistakes he has made in regard to the Savannah franchise and retain Mr. Bosche as president of the league."

"Nothing will be done until after the meeting on the 13th. The Atlanta team can be written home in a week, and the directors deem it best to wait now until every cloud is cleared away and everything ready before doing anything else."

MACON BOYS ARE STIRRING

MAY HAVE A TEAM IN THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Augusta's Coming in Has Caused Activity—Court and Other News Yesterday in Macon.

Macon, Ga., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution. Information to have a club in the Southeastern baseball league has been great activity among the friends of the game here, and it now looks like Macon is certain to have a team ready when the season opens. It is thought that the boys will subscribe liberally to stock.

The Battalion Club has organized the privilages of the Macon grounds for practice. Manager Hanlon considers this place his mascot, as he has won the pennant each year he has had team practice here.

In the superior court this morning the cause of the Atlanta Harness Company against the London American Company was settled at the cost of the defendants.

A verdict for the plaintiff was rendered in the case of the New South Building and Loan Association against Mary O. Ivey. The same company got a verdict against J. H. Williams.

The suit of the Bibb Real Estate and Improvement Company against P. J. Stubbs, defendant, and Lawrence Miller, claimant, was settled at the cost of the defendant.

The jury in the case of John A. Dunwoody against Annie E. Vining gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$1,669.32.

The chamber of commerce committee on navigation will start out tomorrow soliciting subscriptions to the stock of the Macon Navigation Company.

Mr. Hayne Ellis, of Macon, writes from Annapolis to his uncle, Mr. William Lee Ellis, of his successful final examination.

BLACK FORGER IN SAVANNAH.

Forges a Check on Colonel Mercer to the Amount of \$92.

Savannah, Ga., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Logan alford, a trusted porter in the office of Colonel George A. Mercer, one of Savannah's most prominent men, forged him a check for \$92.50 today, which presented it to Colonel Mercer's bank, which is right below his office. The forgery was soon discovered, but the negro managed to get away.

BOILER WORKS DESTROYED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution. Two large boiler works of Welsh & Weidner were destroyed this morning by fire, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars to the machinery. The buildings were not very imposing and can easily be restored. Some of the machinery was badly damaged and some will be completely destroyed. The plant was fully insured.

A College Site Selected. Birmingham, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The committee of the North Alabama Methodist conference, appointed to locate a male college within the bounds of the conference, met this morning, and Owen's offer of 160 acres of land was accepted.

BUTLER NOT HER HUSBAND

WOMAN WHO THOUGHT SHE WAS HIS WIFE IS MISTAKEN.

She Came from Napa, Cal., to San Francisco To Examine the Murderer and Finally Concludes He Is Still Unfound.

San Francisco, February 4.—Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, held quite a levee in the city prison yesterday, hundreds of the morbidly curious calling to see the "demon of the bush."

During the morning Mrs. Emma Butler, the Napa widow, called at the prison and after closely inspecting the prisoner, concluded he was not her recent husband.

Owing to the continuance of the proceedings before United States Commissioner Heacock, the detectives and their prisoner cannot start for Australia before the middle of March.

They hoped at first to be able to depart on the steamer sailing Friday.

HIS RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

Brown, Weather Bureau Man, Is Surprised by the Action of the Department at Washington.

Galveston, Tex., February 4.—The typographical fraternity here was somewhat exercised yesterday over the receipt of a telegram from Washington inviting the resignation of F. B. Brown, the printer of the local weather bureau service, because he refused to accept a lower rate of wages than is exacted by the Galveston Typographical Union.

The local scale is \$20 per week for hand composition and the price proposed to be paid by the government is \$16 per year, the reduction dating from February 1st.

President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, has been wired for advice in the matter.

GALE DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

Cottages Washed Away at Plymouth and Much Injury Done All Along the Coast.

Boston, February 4.—A terrific northeast gale was blowing all day yesterday, and considerable damage has been done along the New England coast.

Two cottages have been washed from their foundations at Plymouth, Mass., and the beach has been washed away at many points.

High water has damaged wharves and water fronts all along the Connecticut and Massachusetts coast.

SEARCHING FOR THE NEGRO.

Miss Battle Fails To Identify a suspected Negro.

Seima, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. B. F. Large, of Six Mile, Bibb county, is in the city on the watch for the negro who committed rape on Miss Sallie Battle near that place a week ago.

The report telegraphed over the country that the rapist had been caught and lynched was untrue.

Three negroes answering the description of the brute as given by the young lady were caught by the posse, who scoured Bibb and adjoining counties, and were carried to the scene of the crime.

Miss Battle could not identify either as her assailant, but she was in such condition mentally as a result of the terrible ordeal through which she has gone that it was thought best to hold the suspect until she rallied.

NOT HUNTING MORE LIKE IT.

Fitzsimmons is under \$1,000 bond for signing articles in the state of New York, and says he has no desire for more trouble.

Julian will leave for Carson City on Sunday to select training quarters for Fitzsimmons. The latter will start for the battle ground on Wednesday.

Billy Edwards offered yesterday to bet \$1,000 to \$500 that Corbett would defeat Fitzsimmons.

ATHLETE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

New York, February 4.—Robert Marmont, a professional athlete, met death last night while practicing in the gymnasium of the Twelfth Regiment armory.

Marmont, with Frank St. John, a member of Company K, of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, reported to the gymnasium after supper and donned their athletic costumes.

Marmont had just grabbed the Mexican rings, and was swinging about ten feet from the floor, when St. John turned to arrange his belt, and at the same moment heard a fall, and saw his companion lying on the floor on his face.

An ambulance was immediately summoned, but on its arrival Marmont was dead.

Later Deputy Coroner Weston made a special examination of the body, and said that death was caused by a broken neck.

The dead athlete was twenty-seven years old.

He came here last June, leaving a wife and child at Portsmouth, England, where his father is said to be a well-known lawyer.

Match Arranged in Canada.

Toronto, Ont., February 4.—"Buffalo" Cottelo and "Shadow" Maher have been matched for a twenty-round glove contest for the championship of Canada and a purse.

The contest will take place in this city, in about five weeks.

A Story and a Moral.

From The Baltimore News. A little whip-snapper of an ass happened to meet with a bore, had a mind to play with him, and said: "Aw, you pie, how do, how'd you do?" The bore, somewhat nettled by this familiarity, but perceiving a chance to tell his full story over again, took the ass by the lapel of his coat and related a series of personal adventures which lasted fully an hour. The ass sat fast, failing to move, and noticing this, the bore laughed gaily and went out on the pavement to ogle the fair women who happened to be in that moral—Only an ass would say "howdy" do to a bore.

Had Experience as a Waiter.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. One of the queer features of our complicated civilization is the way the very rich, their foolish efforts to get richer, their frantic attempts to get rich, looking for what they have no moral title to are hurrying along the social world, they are to be as fearful about.

A royal octavo volume is ten and a half by six and a half.

SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Fitzsimmons Loses His Temper in a New York Cafe.

TEARS UP CORBETT CONTRACT

But This Will Not Affect the Fight and He Will Leave for Nevada on Next Wednesday—His Manager Starts West to Seek Suitable Training Quarters.

New York, February 4.—There was an exciting scene in the cafe of the Hotel Bartholdi last night, in which Bob Fitzsimmons, Martin Julian and a friend of Al Smith were the central figures. The upshot of the matter was the tearing up of the original articles of agreement signed by Corbett and Fitzsimmons on September 12th of last year. Julian destroyed the articles.

Al Smith, who is final stakeholder, sent the old articles by a friend to Julian to ask if they, as amended, were agreeable to him and if the clause in the article relative to the payment of certain money, due sixty days prior to the contest, in particular was satisfactory. The amendment, which was written on the articles outside of this state, read as follows:

"By mutual consent these articles are hereby changed to cover the contest now set for March 4th, 1897, to take place in the state of Nevada or elsewhere under the supervision of Dan Stuart."

"JAMES J. CORBETT." "Per William A. Brady."

"Fitzsimmons wishes to go on record as saying that he will be ready to fight Corbett at any place and at any time Dan Stuart selects on March 17th, 1897."

"MARTIN JULIAN." "For Bob Fitzsimmons."

Julian, who was with a party of friends in the cafe, read the amendments very carefully and said that they were perfectly satisfactory to him. The gentleman delegated by Smith to convey the articles to Julian placed the papers in his pocket and was about to leave when Fitzsimmons came in. He asked to see the articles. They were passed over to him and he read them.

Arrested for Embazement.

Philadelphia, February 4.—Charles A. Pfingsteen, employed as an inspector by the American Surety company, was arrested last night on the charge of embezzlement.

Eight hundred people have been employed there on short time for the past few months, following almost a year's idleness.

William Orr's woolen mill, at Glendale, started today, employing one hundred and thirty men.

JOKE THAT ARE JOLLY.

Teacher—"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" Johnny—"Umbrellas."—Adams Freeman.

Ebie—"And does George say I was positively dove-like?" Clara—"Something of that sort; said you were pigeon-toed, I believe."—New York Tribune.

Willie—"How long are you going to visit us?" Aunt Jemima—"I haven't the least idea. Why do you ask, Willie?" "Mother wanted to know."—Detroit Free Press.

"Colonel Carter of Kentucky, is a remarkable well preserved old gentleman," said one young woman. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "he reminds me of a brainy peach."—Washington Star.

Doctor—"No wonder you are sick. You must take an ice bath cold every morning." Patient—"That's just what I've been doing, doctor." Doctor—"Well, then, you'll have to stop it."—Filegenle Blatter.

He—"Nature abhors a vacuum." She—"Yes, but probably nature never set up all night, hoping, every time she yawned, that he would take the hint." Then he grabbed his hat and went.—Cleveland Leader.

Notice on the programme of the Barn Stormer company: "The manager requests the occupants of the front not to eat their luncheon during the performance. Business is bad, our actors have a large appetite and the ghost walks irregularly."—Filegenle Blatter.

Johnny—"I wonder why the words is spelled in such funny ways?" Jimmy—"Cause they was made, in the first place, by the school teachers, and they made 'em that way so's they would be hired to teach how to spell 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Applicant—"I have called to ask you, madam, to use your influence in my behalf.

I am an applicant for a position in your husband's private office, but I have one dangerous rival. He seems to prefer—" Madam (interrupting)—"I am sorry, sir, but I never interfere with my husband's affairs."—Applicant—"I am sorry, madam, as she is I might." Madam—"She?"—Applicant—"Yes, madam, my competitor is a most bewitching girl." Madam—"Just call tomorrow, sir, and I may have the position for you."—Washington Times.

"Look here," said the irate departing guest from a Florida winter resort, "when I came here you told me that the charge would be \$3 a day. Now you present a bill of \$3 for six days. How do you figure that out?"

"That is quite right, sir," replied the clerk. "The rate is \$3 per day, and the same per night. You were here at night, also, were you not?"

"Your majesty!" cried a courier, rushing up. "The United States vessel has stolen

the missionary that we sent for dinner."

"The cannibal king looks fierce."

"Declare war instantly!"

"But, your majesty," pleaded the prime minister, "what good will that do? We are helpless against so mighty a people. They have us at their mercy."

"I don't care!" cried the king. "We're as much right to be sausy as Spain!"—New York Press.

"Look alive there!" cracked the mummy of Ptolemy II as a party of explorers burst through the side of the pyramid.

"All use," returned the mummy of Thutmose III, "they have us dead."—New York Press.

Old Gent—Waiter, I have found a hair in my ice cream.

Waiter—Impossible, sir; that ice cream was made with the best shaved ice.—New York World.

Child's Definition.

From Judge.

"Can any one in the class tell me what a fountain is?"



Partners.

Love took chambers on our street,
Opposite to mine;
On his door he tacked a neat,
Clearly lettered sign.

Straightway grew his custom great,
For his sign read so:
"Hearts united while you wait.
Step in. Love & Co."

Much I wondered who was "Co."
In Love's partnership;
Thought across the street I'd go—
Learn from Love's own lip.

So I went; and since that day
Life is hard for me.
I was bungoed! (By the way,
"Co." is Jealousy.)

—Ellis P. Butler, in January Century.

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A KANSAS SUFFRAGIST;
WHAT SHE THINKS OF US.

Yesterday a lady representing the International School Teachers' Home Association was in the city. She is an interesting woman, chiefly because she is a unique one and has "advanced" ideas. That is, she is unique beside the women of our section and her ideas are very advanced here. She and her ideas may be commonplace enough at her home, which is in Parsons, Kan.

Her name is Miss Helen Kimber. She is an ardent woman suffragist and a female politician of the western type.

She is below medium height, with a ruddy complexion, blue eyes and light brown hair. She is very quick and alert in manner and has a decided sort of tone in her voice, and there is not a suspicion of a wave or a crinkle in her hair.

And there are no frills and frivols about her attire. One feels positive that lace-edged ruffles have no place in her heart—or anywhere else about her. And if all the women in Kansas dressed altogether as she does that famous petition requesting Governor Leedy to recommend that the legislature pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or wearing of corsets would be a good cause to be. She also wears commonsense shoes, which is a sensible thing to do.

MISS KIMBER TALKS.

In answer to a question as to the sentiment regarding women politicians in Kansas, or as to their standing politically, she said:

"Oh, yes, women are an acknowledged power in politics out there and command consideration as such. When the very first advance guards of the suffragists made their appearance, Jim Leedy aneeringly declared that 'woman, like the decalogue, had no place in politics.' These women retorted by driving the brilliant senator into private life, where he has remained ever since, and will continue to do so."

"And, by the way," she added grimly, "as possible unpleasant incidents flashed into his mind, he got a lot of advice against some of our men which I propose to pay off when we get to vote. Just you wait!" and her teeth came together with a little click that argued well for the future prospects of Kansas' rising politicians of the male persuasion.

"I suppose," she continued, "that our sort of woman is an impossibility in the south now, owing to your intense conservatism. But the west represents the real politician of the west, represents an upstart which has overturned western politics. She is the product of the peculiar political and social conditions of a section of country very different from this. It is a very wide and important section, too, and a very crude one. It is just beginning to develop, really."

Then a fit of enthusiasm lighted her eyes, and the swing of it set a great rate.

"Yes, and women are developing with it. It is the coming country, and it will infuse new blood into the effete east and your conservative south."

ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Woman's suffrage will be a great factor in the equalization of wages for men and women, and will better the condition of the working women generally. And it is the working women whose cause will be less likely to be represented in the halls of legislation. They will have the power the ballot gives, which is the only really practical power in such cases."

ATLANTA'S WOMEN.

"Now, since I've been in Atlanta I have noticed that you have a great army of working women; as many women as men, I should think."

"Well, do you think the ballot would help them? I asked."

"Why not? They have to pay taxes and obey the laws. Now, I notice that the shop girls in most of your stores are compelled to stand all day, and this is the greatest possible imposition on a woman. Women are not constructed physically so as to enable them to bear the fatigue of that as men can, and it is a positive injury to them. Their employers are men. They are most considerate to women teachers, but women and no women are allowed to hold positions on the school boards. Now, recently the salaries of your teachers have been cut. The men did it, and the women teachers suffer for it."

"What effect do you think the ballot for women would have on our homes?" I asked.

"They are not dependent on the customs of today. They existed before our present customs and will exist when customs no longer exclude women from an active interest in anything that pertains to the government of our country, which is home-making of a large sort, merely. It does not help women to be good homemakers to have them cussed with reforms, idiots and insensitive people."

HOW WOMEN VOTE.

Then she went on to tell me that the governor of Wyoming, in a recent letter to the press, stated that they had tried equal suffrage there for a generation, and that crime had decreased, and jails and almshouses were needed less than ever, and, so far as woman's intellectuality and womanliness are concerned, Wyoming women are not to be surpassed by those of any state or section. In short they had found equal suffrage eminently satisfactory.

ABOUT GOVERNOR ATKINSON.

"Do you know," she went on, "I am surprised that your governor, Mr. Atkinson, should have said that the equal suffrage had not purified western politics and had not benefited women. He is such a progressive young man in most respects, but besides, I understand that his wife has a considerable knowledge of politics and that she conducted part of his gubernatorial campaign with ability and success."

"But you women of the south take little interest in woman's suffrage. If you demanded you could get it."

"Well, we get nearly everything else we

want," said I, "and it hasn't occurred to us that we needed this."

"Yes, that's just it, but a wave of progress in this line will come some time and shake you up."

MAN WAS TOO WEAK.

Miss Kimber stumped the state of Kansas for McKinley during the recent presidential campaign, and was the only woman who figured in the campaign in this fashion. Her explanation of how she got into it was funny. She said that a man came out from Chicago, who was weak and unfit in every way that they took him down and put her in his place, and she had no reason to believe that her services were unsatisfactory.

"How about Mrs. Lease?" I asked.

"She is quite the most respectable member of her party in Kansas, and the ablest."

Then she tramped off, perfectly satisfied with the world and her part in it apparently.

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FROM HER POINT OF VIEW.

FROCKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Spring fabrics are already being displayed in the shop windows on Whitehall street, and women are beginning to think of new clothes and new styles. Busy mothers like to get the wardrobes of their tiny girls



CHILD'S AFTERNOON FROCK.

ready before the warm weather comes. This is an easy matter, because the fabrics are simple and vary little from season to season.

A little dress suitable for a child's party is of thin white lawn, accordion plaited, over colored silkstone. It is made in Mother Hubbard style with a short yoke. The yoke is covered by a deep ruche of lace, and the bodice is fastened with a band of rose ribbon. The sleeves are short puffs, reaching not quite to the elbow.

A child's hair should always be very simply dressed. The hair is parted in the middle and tied on either side over the ears with ribbons to match the gown. This little toilette is suitable for all festive occasions, and while very pretty, is not too elaborate. There is no need that the delicate lace-cloths are again coming in, and striped ones are promised.

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A SELF-RELIANT WOMAN.

The Dahlonega Nugget tells of the splendid achievements of a woman who formerly resided in that county. Her husband died more than a year ago, leaving her with nine children. She has since supported them, conducted all the farm work, and does a thriving business in bringing produce to Atlanta. Besides this, she has a mail contract, and is said to be always on schedule time in the performance of her duties. At her home, says The Nugget, visitors are furnished music from the old-fashioned spinning wheel and loom by her daughters, and the place is a croquet ground is round a large crib of corn, pens of fat hogs, and several fine cows.

SAYS A WISE MOTHER.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"That 'Oh, he is too little to know any better,' is a very poor argument.

That mother should rise very early to teach the children to distinguish between right and wrong.

HOMER PRAYED FOR.

One of the best stories that has floated about the legislative halls for a long while was told yesterday.

Last fall when the legislature held its first session a gentleman carried his little boy to the gallery of the house to show him how the branch of the government was conducted.

The session was opened with a divine blessing by the chaplain, who looked over the assembled representatives, then raised his hands and offered the prayer. When he concluded the boy whispered:

HIS LATEST FLAME.

"You are the light; I am the moth."

He murmured with a sigh;

Then she replied: "I think, dear sir, You are a little fly."

WHOM HE PRAYED FOR.

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FATHER, DYE PRAY FOR THE LEGISLATORS?

After a few moments of deep thought the Georgia father replied:

"No, son, after viewing the legislature, the chaplain prayed for the states."

done edited by the students of the University. This article was written by Mr. Crawford Walker, a leading spirit at the university, and one of the most popular members of the S. A. E. fraternity.

Colonel Joseph C. Grylls, Jr. of Griffin, who graduated with honors in the law department of the University of Georgia, is spending today in the city on legal business.

Miss Mammie Hollister, of Macon, is the guest of Miss Tidwell.

Mr. Sam Stocking, of Atlanta, has gone to New York.

Miss Janet Dixson, Mrs. Lewis Beck's charming guest, will leave for her home in Philadelphia next Thursday, much to the regret of her friends here.

Miss Marie Louise Huntley has been in Macon with her mother, who is quite sick. Miss Huntley will go directly from Macon to New York, much to the regret of her friends here, who anticipated a visit from her.

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RHODES SNOK & HAVERTY

Furniture Company, Atlanta.

The grand jury of Bartow county in its general presentations makes this statement:

We have examined the books of the county school commissioner. They are well kept and properly indorsed by a committee of the board of education. An itemized record is kept of all amounts received and paid out, with vouchers for each payment. The money for the fourth quarter has not been received, but the statement of amounts to be received shows that there will be \$1,066.62 left over from 1896 for use of board for legitimate purposes for 1897.

The Athens Banner remarks: "The State Normal school is getting additional professors, is making many necessary improvements, and is broadening the scope of its work in the educational field of Georgia."

The Locust Grove correspondent of The McDonough Weekly writes: "The school roll continues to increase though the attendance is a little off now on account of bad weather. Mrs. C. B. Braham, from near Atlanta, has moved into town to give her children school advantages. We expect to have such additions to our town, and extend to her a hearty welcome. On next Friday at the institute there will be a joint meeting of the two literary societies of the school. The Young Ladies' Circle will have their regular meetings, a sketch will be given by the poet Burns for their author. They will have recitations, readings, a sketch will be given by the poet Burns for their author. They will have declamations, and dancing. Everybody invited. These joint meetings are held monthly, and the public are cordially invited."

The Turin correspondent of The Seneca School says: "Professor Pendergrass's school continues to increase in number. Mrs. Lester is now assisting him. He is a competent and painstaking teacher and has an excellent assistant."

The patrons and pupils of Eastman academy have joined in a common cause to secure a new school building to be erected during the summer in time for the fall term. It has been a crying need in the town for some time.

Miss Bennett, of Louisville, is visiting Mrs. Wylie Pope.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill and Miss Hemphill will go to Florida soon.

Miss Laura Adair gave a very charming performance at the Aragon. Madame Pardo de Castro, Queen of Cuba, will make her first public appearance here. She is a distinguished refugee and is a very fine pianist. Other artists, including Miss Kenny, who is the vocalist, will contribute to the entertainment.

Miss Langley will leave soon for Florida.

A number of Rome's society people will come to Atlanta this evening to see Yvette Guilbert.

Miss Hammond and Miss Nathalie Hammond are visiting Mrs. Griffin.

The spelling bee at the Girls' High school yesterday, which was continued from last Friday, proved very exciting and interesting. It lasted two hours and finally Miss Ethel Massengale and Miss Maud Allen were the only opponents left in this battle of words. Finally Miss Massengale and the first prize—a two-volume set of Tennyson's poems, was awarded to Miss Massengale. Miss Allen received the second prize, a volume of Lowell's poems. Dr. McDonald made the presentation speech.

The Thursday Atlanta Card Club will not meet this afternoon. The meeting is postponed until Saturday and will take place at Mrs. Ehney's residence.

Miss Lulu Zachry will entertain the Progressive Card Club at its next meeting.

ROMANCE.

Dr. Lindsay Johnson has recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to resume his practice.

Miss Lou Neal Walton, of Washington, Ga., is the interesting guest of Miss Clara Lawton Rhodes.

Bishop Quintard left Tuesday for Marietta.

Miss Carey Van Dyke, a very lovely young woman who has been visiting home, has returned to her home in Chattanooga.

Judge Joel Braham left yesterday for Atlanta, where he will spend some time. His health has not been very good of late and his numerous friends hope he will return much improved.

The Southern Conservatory of Music will give a concert Friday evening. A very interesting programme has been arranged and the concert will be a treat to all lovers of music.

A CORNER ON FOIBLES.

HIS LATEST FLAME.

"You are the light; I am the moth."

He murmured with a sigh;

Then she replied: "I think, dear sir, You are a little fly."

WHOM HE PRAYED FOR.

One of the best stories that has floated about the legislative halls for a long while was told yesterday.

Last fall when the legislature held its first session a gentleman carried his little boy to the gallery of the house to show him how the branch of the government was conducted.

The session was opened with a divine blessing by the chaplain, who looked over the assembled representatives, then raised his hands and offered the prayer.

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PINEY Woods PROGRESS.

A telegram representative went out one day this week to the farm of Mr. P. L. Peacock, situated about three miles from Cochran, on the Hawkinsville wagon road. It is a fine farm and well situated. Mr. Peacock believes in raising stock and he has on this one farm eighty head of horses, some of them blooded, sixty head of cows and sixty hogs. He has killed this year off of one place, eighty hogs.

He is also a great chicken and dog fancier and on this place he has the celebrated Georgia shawnee and trans-Alpine game chicken. This is an object lesson of what can

Second Edition

3:15 P.M.

WHEAT ACTIVE, PRICES HIGHER

Fluctuations Were Rapid and at Times Violent.

COVERED RANGE OF 2 CENTS

Public Indifference to Developments in Stocks, and They Show No Activity—Same Dullness and Fluctuations in Cotton.

Chicago.

Wheat in Chicago was active. Opening prices were at a decline of 2% to 3% and after numerous fluctuations was quoted at noon at yesterday's closing for May and 40¢ lower for July.

Total clearances at all points of wheat and flour equals 334,000 bushels of wheat. Corn 446,000 bushels.

A private cable from Liverpool states that wheat is pressed for sale and is 140¢ lower.

The flower output for the week at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee was 25,000 barrels, against 22,000 the previous week and 13,000 last year.

Northwestern receipts of wheat 229 cars, against 151 last week and 574 last year. The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Cold weather has put a decided check on western corn, which is offered more slowly. The recent hard freezing is believed to have somewhat injured the wheat crop in various localities, but it is mostly conjecture. The week's packing of 43,000 bushels against 35,000 last year. There appears to have been an increase of offerings of corn speculative activity."

advance, which only amounted to about 2 points.

After the opening another point was added to the initial improvement, after which there was a gradual decline, and noon prices were unchanged to a point lower. The market closed at 7.07, advanced to 7.08, and at noon ruled at 7.04, against 7.05 at the close yesterday.

New York wires: "It is rumored that Nell is coming out with a reduced estimate and it has been called to Liverpool."

New Orleans wires: "Hester's statement on Friday will probably show the amount in sight for the first five days in February, which is per cent more than for the same days last year, notwithstanding the worse ten days' weather in years over the cotton belt."

From Charleston advices come that the country is offering cotton freely today, and correspondents are asking for bids, saying large amounts are for sale.

From The New York Bureau:

"The market in the cotton market is encouraging to many in the trade, who see no chance for any early improvement. A veteran member of the cotton exchange says in reference to the outlook: 'I have witnessed a great many such periods of dullness as the present and have invariably found that they have been followed by the most extreme activity. I believe that the present supply of cotton left the country is too small for the requirements of the trade. I expect to see a very big demand for actual cotton and I look for an advance growing out of actual trade conditions and scarcity, and it would not surprise me to see a rise of 2 cents per pound before the next crop is available. In my judgment, those who are selling the crop, are making a mistake and will have to cover their sales at a very heavy loss.'

Spots in New York 1-16 higher; middling steady at 7-16c; sales 413 bales.

ESTATE GETS BACK SALARY.

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Washington, February 4.—Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been quite ill for some time, had an operation performed at his home. Advise him to take care and indicate that we had already over-explored ourselves. The chances therefore would appear to favor an upturn in values as soon as there will be any revival in speculative activity.

Stocks.

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Sugar, Burlington, Chicago Gas, General Electric and Northern Pacific preferred were the leaders.

Sugar at noon was 4%, Burlington 4%, Chicago Gas, General Electric 4% per cent lower, while Northern Pacific was quoted at yesterday's final figures.

In London all markets were heavy.

The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced from 3% to 3 per cent, but notwithstanding this London came in as a seller of St. Paul and Rubber.

Missouri Pacific earnings for the fourth quarter just ended increased \$1,000. Burlington for December shows an increase in gross earnings of \$33,252, surplus after charges increase \$63,752.

By Private Wire to Southern Exchange.

The stock market shows no increase in activity, nor the slightest indication that the public is taking any interest in the market. The street appears to be quieting down in the affairs of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads. In fact, all outside conditions are ignored, and the market is reduced to small transactions between pokers.

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Nothing much was thought of the affair, the wound being slight.

But the older negro began to talk about the matter and to attach great importance to the bite, from the fact that Mills is well known as a "blue gum negro."

The biting was done on the 21st of January and today the negro was pronounced by medical authorities to be beyond the hope of recovery.

There are signs of blood poisoning and the negroes are much excited over the matter. The blue gum negro has gone to parts unknown.

THE REGISTRATION QUESTION.

Elections To Fill Vacancies Will Require a New Registration.

Attorney General Terrell has received a communication from the tax collector of Newton county who asked in case of a new election to fill the vacancy in the legislature caused by the death of R. E. Hardin, whether or not a new registration of voters would be required.

The attorney general says that the law is plain on that question and that a new registration of voters for the current year will be required and that only voters so registered will be allowed to participate in the election.

The impression prevails in California that Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, will retire at the conclusion of President Cleveland's term and that Judge Mc'Kenna will assume the ermine.

Hunter Thinks It's Evans.

Washington, February 4.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, doesn't agree at all with the views of Judge Linney as to the south being left out of McKinley's cabinet. Hunter has just come from a long talk with McKinley. He says that McKinley would like to take a man from some state that has gone republican, but on account of local conditions in these states he will not be able to do so. He will go further south and Evans stands high.

THE Mayor's Office Hours.

Mayor Collier states in The Evening Constitution to state that Miss Servon was mistaken in her statement in "The Morning Constitution" when she created the impression that his office hours were between 10 and 1 o'clock. His hours are from 9 until night, he says.

Building Permit Granted.

This morning the city building inspector granted the permit for the erection of six five-story business houses on the old Markham house site. The permit was delayed on account of changes being made in the original plans.

Mr. Harrison Sworn In.

This morning Mr. Lawrence Harrison, the new city tax assessor, was sworn in by the mayor. He will assume his duties at once.

Tom Bennett Given Up.

Tom Bennett, a negro who is charged with gambling and has been out on bond, was surrendered to the jail authorities today by his bondsmen. He was brought in by Bob Travis from East Point.

One hundred drops from a medicine dropper makes one powerful.

Orders exceeding over 20,000 bushels, stocks, bonds, grain and flour, for cash or on margin.

Local securities bought and sold.

Exchanges: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

No transaction in the New York market for futures could not hold its opening

ANTI-SCALPERS' BILL APPROVED

Memorial Signed by Many Prominent Georgians.

YOUNG'S HEIR TO BE PAID

The Committee on Weights and Measures Acts on Two Bills but Do Not Consider the Appointment of Delegates to the Monetary Conference.

Washington, February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The memorial urging the passage of the anti-scalpers bill was presented by Senator Bacon.

It is signed by Chairman Trammell, of the state railway commission; Governor Atkinson, Speaker Jenkins, Attorney General, Trellop, Hoke Smith and others.

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